

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. METCALF] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. METCALF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

TRIBUTE TO JACK HENNING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and career of John F. "Jack" Henning.

On Tuesday, July 30, 1996, yesterday, the California labor movement bid a fond farewell to their top leader for the past 26 years. Mr. Henning, at the age of 80 years, retired as executive secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

Born in San Francisco, where he was raised in a blue collar family, Jack earned a college degree in English literature at St. Mary's College. Mr. Henning's rise in labor unions began in the 1940's, when he held jobs in a pipe and steel plant; and in 1949, he began working at the California Labor Federation, initially as a senior staffer. Mr. Henning has also served as Director of the California Department of Industrial Relations in the early 1960's, where I worked closely with him in my role as a member of the State Assembly Committee on Industrial Relations.

He also worked as Under Secretary of Labor in both the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, where again I worked closely with him as a Member of Congress and a member of the Committee on Education and Labor. In addition to his already distinguished career, Mr. Henning was also the Ambassador to New Zealand from 1967 to 1969, where again I visited with him on my first trip to Anarctica, and a Regent of the University of California from 1977 to 1989.

After Mr. Henning returned home from New Zealand, he took the helm of the California Labor Federation, and for the past 26 years never faced an opponent for the post.

Throughout his career in the labor union movement, which he began as a young man in 1938, he was heralded as a master orator, "thundering from the political left against what he regards as the scourge of unbridled capitalism." Mr. Henning has been a champion of the working poor and underclass, fighting to increase their

standard of living. Mr. Henning was instrumental in the passage of the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, which gave farm workers the right to organize and bargain collectively, as he was in sponsoring an initiative in 1988 which regulated workplace health and safety for the state's workers.

During his farewell address, he called upon those to his political right to visit any major U.S. city and "see what capital has done to the poor, see the centers of wealth and the mansions and the corporate wealth, and then see the impoverished . . . homeless, beggars at the table of wealth." One of his many accomplishments has been preventing restaurant owners from counting tips as part of the minimum wage.

Jack Henning has left behind a career in the labor union movement in which his contributions will not be forgotten. His tough negotiating skills along with his ability to sway people with his orations, have provided labor employees with better working conditions. He has truly been an inspiration to me and to others who are fighting to protect the jobs and lives of the citizens of California.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Jack Henning on his dedicated service to the California Labor Federation and to the workers of the State of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FOLEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. FOLEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. MILLER of California addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

ECONOMIC GROWTH UNDER CLINTON ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN ANEMIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to comment on a statement that was made throughout the debate on this historic welfare reform measure that was passed. I am pleased to see

that we did it in a bipartisan way, but both sides of the aisle, very appropriately, accurately stated that as we look at reducing welfare we are going to be faced with an economy that will not have enough jobs for those people out there who are going to be moving off of welfare.

That is a very legitimate concern because economic growth under this administration has been anemic. In fact, it has been lower than 21 of the last 30 years.

Now, I believe, Mr. Speaker, that it is very important for us to follow up the very historic welfare reform legislation which we passed today with an economic growth plan that increases savings and investment, which will lead to higher rates of productivity, increase worker wages and the creation of more private sector jobs.

The reason for the anemic growth that we have seen is that productivity growth is too low. Productivity is too low because we are not investing enough in both physical capital and human capital. Unfortunately, this administration is responsible for low productivity growth because the tax and regulatory burden has been way too great.

Every year since Bill Clinton took office, taxes have been higher and family income has been lower than when he got elected. In fact, as we all have come to find out, the average family has a tax burden which is in excess of 38 percent.

Under the Clinton administration the cost of complying with Federal regulations has also been very high. It averages \$1,000 per household. Obviously, we all know that regulation increases the cost of employing workers, and thus acts as a tax on job creation and employment.

Now, this administration is responsible for low productivity growth because the President has fought our efforts to reform the education system that we have. Unfortunately, this administration, due to it, government spending on education, as we all know, has gone way up, while the performance, the school performance and student achievement have remained static and are leaving young Americans ill equipped to function in today's increasingly competitive global economy.

What Congress can do to increase productivity and long-term capital economic growth is very, very key, and there are more than a few items that we can do to address them. Obviously, the first that comes to mind for virtually everyone is balance the budget.

We have been very committed to a balance budget, and we know what that will create. It obviously increases domestic savings, it lowers interest rates, and increases overall investment, and we know that that would be a very, very key and beneficial item as we look towards addressing this concern of anemic economic growth and slow productivity.

Another one that is very key is to decrease the tax burden on investment.